

Urban District Council of Penrith



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

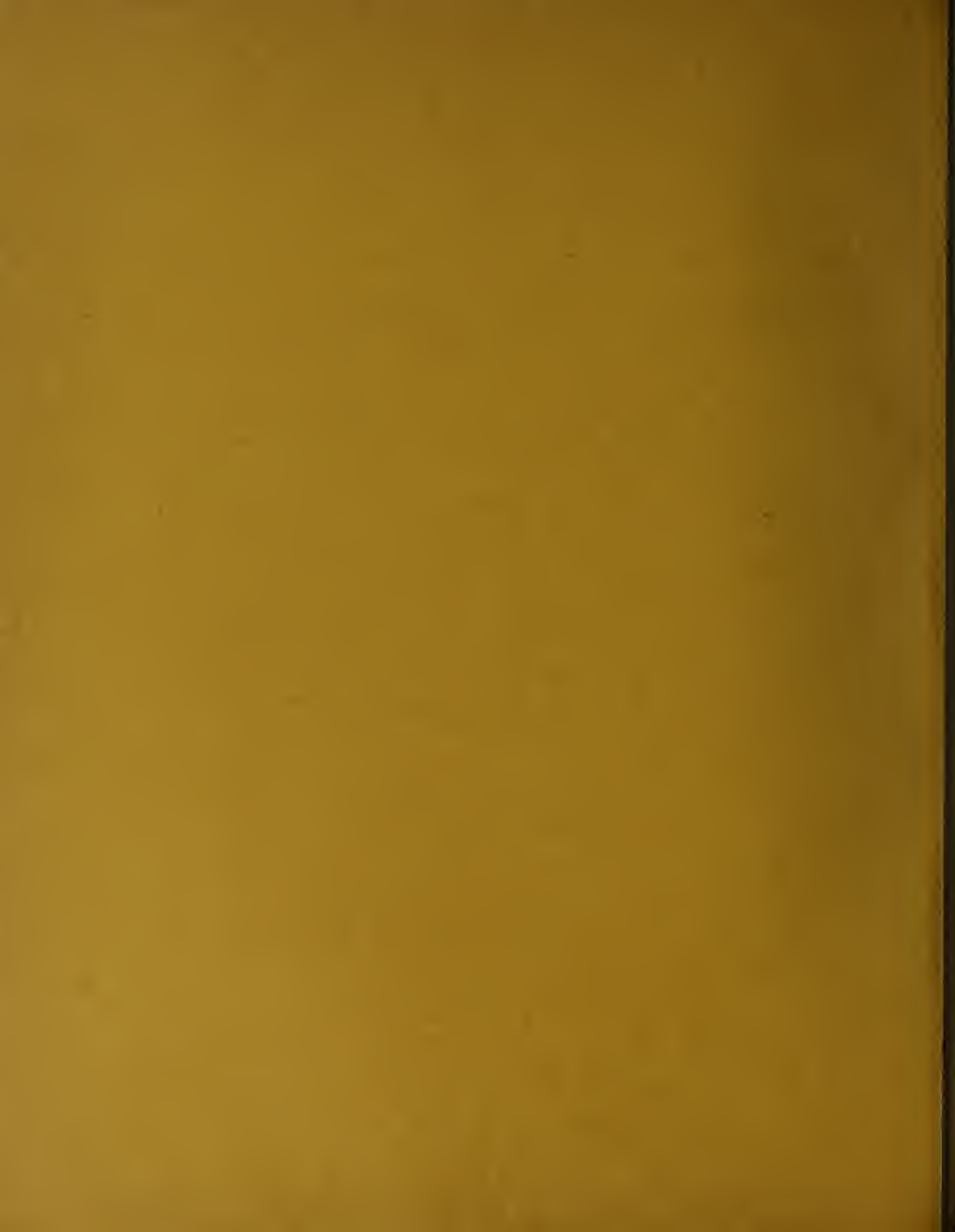
MEDICAL OFFICER

and

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1965



HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer
of Health.

D. H. CHOWDHURY, M.B.,B.S.,D.P.H.
Part time appointment.
Also part time Medical Officer of
Health of Penrith Rural District
Council and Assistant County
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health
Inspector.

R. N. SHARP, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute
and Sanitary Inspectors Examination
Joint Board.
Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute
of Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Public
Health Inspector.

A. MACLELLAN, M.A.P.H.I.
Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute
of Scotland.
Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute
of Meat and Other Foods.

Typist.

Mrs. Mary CROSS,
(Surveyor's Department).

Town Hall,
PENRITH.

June, 1966. .

To the Chairman and Members of the
Penrith Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the report on the health of the district for 1965.

The general statistics are satisfactory. Worthy of special note is the fact that no Penrith child died in its first year of life. The number of illegitimate births fell from 18 in 1964 to 12 in 1965.

The outbreak of dysentery in the town in May and June was disturbing but the excellent co-operation of everyone concerned brought the outbreak under control and was cleared up in about two months. The spread of dysentery was more difficult to control because of the number of young children involved.

Again I wish to thank Mr. Sharp, my Public Health Inspector, for his loyal support and for preparing the report. My thanks are also recorded to my colleagues on the staff for their help and for the continued support of the Members of the Council.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. H. CHOWDHURY.

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of the District in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,576
Registrar General's estimate of population 1965	...	...					10,870
Population at 1961 census	....	...	...	...	...	...	10,931
Population at 1951 census	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,490
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1965 according to rate books	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,571
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£373,448
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,460

VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>NUMBERS</u>			<u>RATES</u>
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1965</u>
<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>				
Live Births per 1,000 population	94	107	201	
Comparability factor 1,00				18.48
<u>ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS</u>				
Illegitimate birth rate per 100 total live births	5	7	12	5.9%
<u>STILLBIRTHS</u>				
Stillbirth rate per 1000 live and stillbirths	2	-	2	9.85
<u>TOTAL BIRTHS</u>	96	107	203	
<u>DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR</u>	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Infant mortality rates. Deaths in the first year of life:				
per 1000 live births	...	...	...	Nil
per 1000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	Nil
per 1000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	Nil
Neonatal mortality rate.				
Deaths in the first month				
per 1000 live births	...	...	...	Nil
Early neonatal mortality rate.				
Deaths in the first week				
per 1000 live births	...	...	...	Nil
Perinatal mortality rate.				
Stillbirths + deaths in the first week				
per 1000 total births	...	...	...	9.85
<u>DEATHS</u>	69	78	147	
Death rate per 1000 population				13.60
Comparability factor 0.88				
Standardised death rate				11.3
There have been no maternal deaths in Penrith since 1945.				

COMPARISON BY PLACE

1 9 6 5

England and Wales

Admin. County of Cumberland

Urban Districts of Cumberland

Rural Districts of Cumberland

URBAN DISTRICT OF PENRITH

COMPARISON BY TIME - PENRITH U.D.

1961

1962

1963

1964

1965

Death Rate	Birth Rate	Still- birth Rate	Infant Mort- ality Rate	Neonatal Mortality Rate	Perinatal Mortality Rate
11.5	18.0	15.7	19.0		26.9
12.0	17.4	20.0	16.9	10.7	29.3
12.3	18.2	16.7	11.5	7.9	23.2
11.8	16.8	22.5	20.8	12.8	33.7
13.6	18.48	9.85	Nil	Nil	9.85
14.1	16.1	11.4	23	11.6	22.9
14.2	17.1	10.8	21.7	21.7	32.3
12.1	16.3	16.8	17.1	17.1	27.9
13.6	17.0	25.6	15.3	15.3	36.8
13.6	18.48	9.85	Nil	Nil	9.85

CAUSES OF DEATH 1965 AS GIVEN BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

CAUSE OF DEATH	SEX	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under						65- 75 and over
				1 year	1-5-	5-15-	15-25-	25-35-	35-45-	
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, Stomach	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, Breast	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1
Other Malignant & Lymphatic neoplasms	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diabetes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
	F	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13
Coronary disease, Angina	M	30	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other Heart Disease	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6
	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10
Other Circulatory Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Pneumonia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Bronchitis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Defined & Ill-Defined Diseases	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Accidents	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	8	13	19	25
	F	78	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	3	10	15	43	

CAUSES OF DEATH 1951 - 1965

	1951-60	1963	1964	1965
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	7	1	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	3	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping cough	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	1
1 - 9	10	1	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	32	2	1	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	28	6	3	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	19	3	1	6
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	11	1	1	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	113	9	14	12
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1	1
10-15	203	22	21	23
16. Diabetes	8	-	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	295	33	32	29
18. Coronary disease, angina	215	20	34	41
19. Hypertension with heart disease	38	3	3	3
20. Other heart disease	343	24	25	20
21. Other circulatory disease	45	6	1	5
17-21	936	86	96	100
22. Influenza	6	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	20	2	8	2
24. Bronchitis	41	5	4	3
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	10	-	1	-
22-25	77	7	13	5
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	8	1	1	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	-	-	3
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	10	-	2	2
29. Hyperplasia of the prostate	8	2	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	15	1	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	98	3	9	4
33. Motor vehicle accidents	11	2	3	4
34. All other accidents	38	5	2	5
33 & 34	49	7	17	9
35. Suicide	11	1	-	-
36. Homicide and operation of war	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL</u>	1435	131	147	147

TUBERCULOSIS

Number of cases on the tuberculosis register, December 1965.

	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory	23	12	35
Non-respiratory	4	2	6
All forms of tuberculosis	27	14	41

There were six new cases of tuberculosis during the year.

Early diagnosis has resulted in a much speedier commencement of treatment and if the satisfactory progress continues, the day should not be too far away when a case of tuberculosis is a rare thing.

The mass X-ray unit again visited Penrith and I understand the attendance was again very satisfactory.

The County Health department continues to administer B.C.G. vaccination to the 12 year old school children. This provides protection at a time when the child is growing.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Notifications during 1965.

	A G E					TOTAL
	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-65	65+	
Measles	6	63	28	-	-	96
Scarlet fever	-	1	4	-	-	5
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dysentery						9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Paratyphoid						2
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tuberculosis	-	1	-	3	2	6

MEASLES.

There were 47 cases of measles during January and February and a further batch of 21 in the last five weeks of the year.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There was no case of Whooping Cough during the year.

DYSENTERY.

Ninety-four cases of dysentery were notified. Most of these occurred between the end of May and the beginning of July.

PARATYPHOID.

Two cases of paratyphoid were notified during the year. They were a mother and daughter who had returned from a holiday in Lancashire where there were a number of cases of paratyphoid.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

June, 1966.

To Dr. D. H. Chowdhury,
Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

I have pleasure in presenting the annual report for 1965. Much of the report is set out in table form but the information conforms with the requirements of the Ministry of Health. The pattern of work was much the same as last year.

Meat inspection predominated the activities of the department and this state of events was highlighted when dysentery broke out in the infants' and junior schools. The Council had then to call in the services of the Veterinary Surgeons to do Meat Inspection in order that I could do my Public Health duties.

I am pleased to report that with the appointment this year (1966) of an "Authorised Meat Inspector" this situation should not arise in the future.

HOUSING.

New Houses Completed.

This has been another bad year for Council house building. Not one Council house was built but fortunately the Council did complete a block of flats for old people.

These flats are for single elderly people capable of looking after themselves. Each flat is self-contained but in each room there is an emergency push bell which, if pressed, summons the warden of the flats to their assistance. There are communal laundry and toilet facilities and there is a common room where the residents can meet and watch television etc. Two spare bedrooms are provided for guests.

From the following tables it will be observed that during the past 5 years only 251 houses and 26 flats have been built in Penrith. The number of houses improved by means of a grant is very low and most of these were for owner-occupied premises.

House Building Since 1961

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Council	22	2	4	3	26 (O.P. flats)
Private	32	17	56	59	56

Houses Improved with Local Authority Grants

Discretionary	4	3	9	3	5
Standard	12	8	2	18	15

Slum Clearance

Number of houses declared sub-standard in 1955	...	...	...	...	404
Number of houses (a) demolished	...	...	...	...	103
(b) Closed, represented, etc.	...	...	...	...	117
(c) Change of use	...	...	...	...	22
Number of houses improved	...	...	...	...	41

Rents Act, 1957.

No applications were received during the year for "Certificates of Disrepair".

Public Health Act.

No statutory notices were served in 1965. Informal notices, requests or letters were sent as a result of nuisances found or reported.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

This work is undertaken by the Surveyor's Department. Household refuse is collected weekly by two vehicles operated by eight men. The refuse is tipped at Redhills in the Penrith Rural Area. Lack of soil coverage often means a very untidy tip and one impossible to control with regards to vermin.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The town's sewage disposal works are situated in Westmorland, just outside the Urban area. These are "getting on in years" and soon will require quite extensive repairs and improvements.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Dysentery, Paratyphoid and Poliomyelitis were some of our health hazards last year.

Dysentery was prevalent in the junior schools, A mother and daughter returning from holiday in Lancashire developed the symptoms of Paratyphoid and although there was no case of Polio in the town or district, the presence of it in nearby Lancashire, alerted the public to the danger of Polio. As a result, a large number of Penrith residents availed themselves of the free "sugar lump vaccine" which was made available at the Penrith Clinic.

PARATYPHOID.

On arriving home at the weekend from a holiday in Lancashire, a mother and her daughter were taken ill. Unfortunately, the mother returned to work on the Monday, August 23rd, before going to see her Doctor. She was then kept off work and on the Friday the Health Laboratory at Carlisle confirmed that she was a possible case of Paratyphoid. The mother worked in a Bakery so it was necessary for the whole staff in the bakehouse to submit specimen faeces to the laboratory for examination. All 62 employees at the bakehouse brought in specimens which were sent to the laboratory. All 62 were, I am happy to report, "negative".

The mother and daughter did not respond too well to treatment and it was early December before the mother was clear. During this time the mother was not allowed to return to work. The daughter was clear of paratyphoid at the end of November.

SALMONELLA TYPHI MURIUM.

At the beginning of July an old lady living alone was admitted to the Cottage Hospital with enteritis. Specimen faeces were sent to the laboratory and these were found to be positive for Salmonella typhi murium. The patient was subsequently transferred to the Cumberland Infirmary where she died. Specimen faeces were taken from the nursing staff and patients at the Cottage Hospital all of which were Negative for Salmonella typhi murium.

No other cases of Salmonella were notified and although extensive enquiries were made, no light was thrown on the possible source of infection of the diseased person.

DYSENTERY.

Between 25th May 1965 and 25th June 1965, seventy-five cases of dysentery were notified. These were chiefly children attending the Junior or Primary Schools in the town and at one time, some classes had as many as fifty percent absentees. The Area Medical Officer, acting on behalf of Dr. Chowdhury who was on holiday, requested my full co-operation to help control this outbreak. The Council therefore had to request the local Veterinary Surgeons to take over Meat Inspection at one of the slaughterhouses in order to release me for this work.

The Area Medical Officer also enlisted Miss Dixon, one of the town's Health Visitors, to the task of helping bring the outbreak under control. As a result, all the Junior and Primary schools were visited and the teachers asked to co-operate in stressing the need for the children to wash their hands before eating and after going to the toilet.

The Head teachers co-operated by sending to the Town Hall a daily list of children absent from school. Every absentee was visited at his or her home and where there was any "tummy trouble" specimen jars were left for a specimen of faeces which were sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Carlisle. If, in the household of a child with dysentery, any member of that household was a food handler, then specimen faeces from the whole family were sent to the laboratory for examination. In all cases where the specimen faeces were found positive for dysentery, the patient's doctor was informed and he attended to the patient's medical care.

At the junior and infants schools all towels were withdrawn and paper towels issued in order to prevent cross infection. The caretakers of the schools were also requested to assist stop the spread of dysentery by washing the door handles, toilet seats and cistern chains with disinfectants several times a day. A few cases of dysentery occurred in the senior schools but at no time did it appear that it would spread as it was in the junior schools.

Due to the willing co-operation of everyone concerned, including the town's doctors, teachers, parents, nurses, the staff at the Public Health Laboratory and the timely arrival of the Whitsuntide holiday, the outbreak was eventually brought under control. When the children returned to school after the holiday, the attendance was almost back to normal.

The outbreak had called for both evening and weekend visits to children's homes. Miss Dixon and I, with some part-time assistance from another Health Visitor, Mrs. Mathews, visited 372 homes, collected 262 faecal specimens, of which 152 were positive for dysentery.

At the height of the outbreak 258 children were off school but fortunately all were not positive carriers of dysentery.

I think this outbreak of dysentery amongst children attending the junior schools does reveal many shortcomings in the sanitary arrangements at these schools and unless the life of the numerous junior schools in Penrith is to be very short, then more money must be spent on improving the toilet accommodation in these schools. There does not appear to be any sense in trying to teach children about personal hygiene unless the children have the necessary facilities available.

Clean habits mean clean living and I do not think you can commence teaching children this fact too soon.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS 1960-1963.

Until this year only a small quantity of pasteurised milk was retailed in Penrith. "Fresh T.T. milk" was the accepted milk but with the change of designation to "Untreated T.T. Milk", it appears to have stimulated public demand for a "safe" milk against untreated milk.

This year, instead of there being only one retailer of a small quantity of pasteurised milk, there are now four retailers of pasteurised milk.

In previous years Brucellosis has been found in the raw untreated milk retailed in Penrith and several people have been affected with undulant fever as a result of drinking this milk. With pasteurization, this organism is killed and the milk is rendered safe, in fact, the only safe milk is either 'pasteurised' or 'sterilised' milk.

Eight samples of milk sent to the Public Health Laboratory for examination passed the Methylene Blue test.

FOOD INSPECTION.

In addition to Meat Inspection the services of the department were constantly in demand to inspect food other than meat in the shops and warehouses in the town. (See Table V).

One complaint of a cigarette end found in a loaf of bread was passed on to the Food and Drugs Authority. The bakers of the bread were fined £20 for the offence. The baker was not local.

ICE CREAM.

It was not possible to take any ice cream samples during the year. The samples have to be taken to the Health Laboratory at Carlisle and there just was not time available to do this.

WATER SUPPLY.

Penrith's drinking water is now supplied by the Eden Water Board, but this does not alter the fact that most of the supply still comes from the town's old supply at Hayeswater. However, chlorination of the supply has resulted in a marked improvement in the standard of purity. Twenty-seven samples of water were tested and all were found to be either excellent or satisfactory. Last year only ten samples out of sixteen examined were found to be satisfactory. Water from the Lowther is now taken only to augment the town's supply in an emergency but I understand the Board feed approximately 30,000 gallons from the Swindale supply into Penrith daily.

The following table shows the results of the water samples taken during the year:-

Reservoir	Date	Probable numbers per 100ml.		Remarks
		Coli.Bacilli	B:Coli Type 1	
High	20. 1.65	1	-	Satisfactory
"	8. 3.65	Nil	Nil	Excellent
"	9. 5.65	Nil	Nil	"
"	15. 6.65	1	Nil	Satisfactory
"	23. 8.65	Nil	Nil	Excellent
"	13.10.65	1	Nil	Satisfactory
"	15.12.65	Nil	Nil	Excellent
Low	20. 1.65	Nil	Nil	"
"	8. 3.65	Nil	Nil	"
"	9. 5.65	Nil	Nil	"
"	15. 6.65	Nil	Nil	"
"	23. 8.65	Nil	Nil	"
"	13.10.65	Nil	Nil	"
"	15.12.65	Nil	Nil	"
Fairhill	20. 1.65	Nil	Nil	"
"	8. 3.65	Nil	Nil	"
"	9. 5.65	Nil	Nil	"
"	15. 6.65	1	Nil	Satisfactory
"	23. 6.65	Nil	Nil	Excellent
"	15.12.65	Nil	Nil	"
Maidenhill	20. 1.65	1	Nil	Satisfactory
"	8. 3.65	Nil	Nil	Excellent
"	9. 5.65	1	Nil	Satisfactory
"	15. 6.65	Nil	Nil	Excellent
"	23. 8.65	Nil	Nil	"
"	13.10.65	Nil	Nil	"
"	15.12.65	Nil	Nil	"

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are two licensed offensive trades in Penrith. Each one is situated on the very outskirts of the district. The Gut scraping premises at Frenchfield and now used solely as a collecting station for gut which is salted before sending to the parent firm at Bingley, in Yorkshire.

The second offensive trade is that of a Knackers Yard. Here is a thriving business serving a very large agricultural area. The premises at Wildriggs are very well maintained and the business is conducted in a satisfactory manner but despite this, from time to time, various parts of the town, depending on the weather and direction of the wind are subjected to a rather obnoxious smell. The owners of the Knackers Yard, aware of this, are experimenting with a system of collecting and washing all the fumes from the processing plant before discharging them into the atmosphere.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

As there is insufficient work for a full-time Rodent Operator, the Council are fortunate to have someone willing and interested to work five mornings a week on rodent and pest control. This person, a technician in his own profession is quite capable of bringing a sensible approach to a none too pleasant job with a minimum amount of supervision.

This year, in conjunction with the Surveyor's Department, who were carrying out a survey of the town's sewers, it has been possible to do a complete sewer treatment. It may be years before such an extensive rodent survey of the town's sewers is again possible. In all, 740 manholes were opened, inspected and treated.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The employment of a part time temporary assistant to assist with this Act has enabled the Council to prepare a register of premises affected by the above legislation.

The initial survey of these premises is now almost complete. Notices of any contraventions found will be sent either to the occupier or owner as the case may be.

The following tables set out "A" the number and type of premises registered and visited; "B" analysis of persons employed in registered premises.

TABLE A

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving an inspection
Offices	0	73	55
Retail shops	4	145	126
Wholesale shops, warehouses	0	5	5
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	3	37	13
Fuel storage depots	1	2	2

TABLE B

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

260

TABLE C

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	405
Retail shops	708
Wholesale departments, warehouses	38
Catering establishments open to the public	210
Canteens	
Fuel storage depots	10
Total	1,371
Total Males	803
Total Females	568

THE SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958.

There are two licensed slaughterhouses in Penrith. One is owned and conducted by the Council and the other is private. At the Public Abattoir with a throughput of 17,772 animals, there are now five slaughtermen employed. At Myers Lane Slaughterhouse there are only two slaughtermen with a throughput of 9,550 animals.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS.

There has been no change in the numbers of hairdressing and barbers shops in the town. There are nine ladies and eight gentlemen's establishments.

FOOD and DRUGS ACT 1955 - Food Hygiene Regulations 1955/56.

The following table contains information in accordance with Circular 19/56 issued by the Ministry of Health.

(i) Shops and Premises where food is sold or prepared.

Confectioners	42	Greengrocers	11
Grocers	22	Wet fish	4
Restaurants and Cafes	18	Hotels/Boarding	
Butchers	12	houses (unlicensed)	16
Bakehouses	7	Licensed premises	31
Fish and Chip shops	6	Licensed Hotels	8

(ii) Premises Registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955

Sale of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Manufacture of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Manufacture of Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Fried fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

(iia) Dairies - Premises registered with the Food & Drugs Authority for the sale of milk.

(iii) The number of visits made in connection with premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act are included in the summary of inspections.

(iv) No formal action has been taken during the year.

(v) Diseased meat and offal at the Public Abattoir is collected by Messrs. Cumpstey of Kendal.

Meat and offal condemned at Myers Lane Slaughterhouse is collected by Messrs. Wildriggs Bone and Chemical Co., Penrith. In each case the meat and offal is processed in an approved manner.

FOOD and DRUGS ACT 1955 - Food Hygiene Regulations 1955/56.

(v) continued.

Food condemned at business premises in the town is collected by the Council and disposed of at the Refuse Tip.

(vi) Bulk food examination

No examination of bulk food was necessary.

(vii) Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc). Regulations 1947/1959/1963).

There is only one producer of ice cream who uses the Heat Treatment method. The other three producers manufacture only the "Cold Mix" ice cream.

(viii) Food Hygiene Regulations 1955/56.

Premises are visited whenever possible.

TABLE I.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

Under Public Health and Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Re Housing and Housing Applications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Rodent and Pest Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Camping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Refuse Tip	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Infectious disease enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420

TABLE II.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ice Cream Manufacturers			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ice Cream Retailers			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Meat Retailers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Food Manufacturers (S.16 - Food & Drugs Act 1955)							...	...		6
Catering Establishments			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fried fish shops			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Knacker Yard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Public Abattoir (Meat inspection)					...	...	...	...	...	520
Myers Lane Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624

TABLE III

MEAT INSPECTION AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR

1st JANUARY 1965 to 31st DECEMBER 1965

Particulars	Cattle except Cows	Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves	Horses
Number killed and inspected	2,033	700	8,643	6,393	3	-
<u>All diseases other than T.B.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	10	21	119	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	210	330	62	210	-	-
Percentage of the number killed affected with diseases other than T.B.	10.3%	48.5%	0.9%	5.1%	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was affected.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number killed affected with Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercus bovis.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Approximate weight of Meat (flesh) condemned

5 tons 10 cwts

" " " Offal condemned

2 " 5 "

7 tons 15 cwts

TABLE IV

MEAT INSPECTION AT THE MYERS LANE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

1st JANUARY 1965 to 31st DECEMBER 1965

Particulars	Cattle except Cows	Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves	Horses
Number killed and inspected	526	2,800	2,415	141	3,668	-
<u>All diseases other than T.B.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	75	315	278	29	299	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	255	2,040	688	7	13	-
Percentage of the number killed affected with disease other than T.B.	61.5%	83.9%	40%	25.5%	8.5%	-
<u>Tuberculosis.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was affected.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number killed affected with Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercus bovis.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Approximate weight of Meat (flesh) condemned

110 tons

" " " Offal condemned

13½ "

123½ tons

TABLE IVA - CATTLE AND COWS

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL GROUNDS OF CONDEMNATION OF
WHOLE CARCASSES AT "A" PENRITH ABATTOIR, and "B" MYERS LANE.

								<u>Cattle</u> <u>excluding</u> <u>Cows</u>		<u>Cows</u>	
								A.	B	A	B
Actinomycosis	-	-	1	5
Pathological Emaciation				-	26	6	111
Oedema	-	5	2	33
Multiple tumours	-	2	-	1
Septicaemia	-	12	-	32
Fevered	-	6	-	7
Gangrene	-	-	-	11
Uraemia	-	3	-	10
Septic metritis	-	-	-	1
Septic arthritis	-	-	-	8
Pyæmia	-	5	1	28
Moribund	-	4	-	16
Leukaemia	-	1	-	2
Bruising	-	1	-	29
Septic mastitis	-	-	-	1
Anaemia	-	2	-	7
Imperfectly bled	-	2	-	2
Abnormal odour	-	2	-	2
Poisoned	-	-	-	1
Acute peritonitis	-	4	-	6
Toxaemia	-	-	-	2
								-	75	10	315

TABLE IVB - SHEEP

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL GROUNDS OF CONDEMNATION OF
WHOLE CARCASSES AT "A" PENRITH ABATTOIR, and "B" MYERS LANE

<u>Diagnosis</u>									Number	
									A	B
Emaciation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	201
Bruising	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
Oedema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	38
Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	2
Failure to bleed		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Multiple abscesses		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1
Fevered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	5
Septic pneumonia		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Moribund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Medicine Taint		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
									<hr/>	
									21	278
									<hr/>	

TABLE IVC - CALVES AND PIGS

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL GROUNDS OF CONDEMNATION OF

WHOLE CARCASSES AT "A" PENRITH ABATTOIR, and "B" MYERS LANE

<u>CALVES</u>							Number	
	<u>Diagnosis</u>						A	B
Salmonellosis	-	14
Medicine Taint	-	11
Oedema	-	20
Emaciated	-	41
Immature	-	65
Joint Ill	-	61
Septic pneumonia		-	14
Jaundice	-	7
Imperfectly bled		-	35
Uraemia	-	7
Pyæmia	-	20
Peritonitis		-	3
Bruising	-	1
							-	299

<u>PIGS</u>								
Septic Arthritis		...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Moribund	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1
Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1
Septicaemia		...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Pathological Emaciation			...	...	...	...	72	13
Erysipelas		...	...	...	...	...	5	-
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
Extensive Bruising		...	...	...	...	...	1	-
Uraemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	-
Pathological Degeneration			...	...	...	...	1	-
Acute Septic Pneumonia			...	...	...	...	1	-
Arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
Septic peritonitis		...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Immature	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	-
Multiple Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	-
Multiple Tumour	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
							119	29

TABLE V

PARTICULARS OF FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

AT PLACES OTHER THAN THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR

(A) - TINS BLOWN

2 tins of Chicken (7 lb)	6 tins of Shrimps
14 " " Corned Beef (84 lb)	4 " " Jam
18 " " Cooked Ham (21 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb)	12 " " Christmas pudding
236 " " Fruit	42 " " Milk
22 " " Fish	22 " " Soup
32 " " Fruit Juices	21 " " Salmon
10 " " Luncheon Meat	12 " " Cream
16 " " Creamed Rice	8 " " Tongue (48 lb)
189 " " Vegetables	4 " " Stewed steak
8 " " Vegetable Juices	3 " " Frankfurter sausage
10 " " Meat	

Approximate weight of tinned goods condemned = 8 cwts

(B) - GOODS DECOMPOSED/CONTAMINATED

52 lbs of Boned herring	192 Fish cakes
12 " " Sausage	22 cwts Jersey potatoes
14 " " Kippers	972 Dutch lettuce
12 " " Bacon	
6 " " Silverside	
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " Brisket	

Approximate weight of food condemned = 1 ton 3 cwts

FACTORIES ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector).

	Number on Register	NUMBER OF		
		Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 and 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	16	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	72	2	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises).	4	-	-	-
TOTALS:	92	4	-	-

2. CASES IN DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for other sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	1	-	-	1	-
TOTALS:	2	1	-	1	-

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1965

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	(1) Local Autho- rity	(2) Dwelling Houses (incl. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (incl. Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols.(1) (2) & (3)	(5) Agricul- tural
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's district	10	3,540	736	4,286	22
II. Total number of pro- perties inspected as a result of notifi- cation	6	60	3	69	
Number found to be infested by:					
House mouse Major Minor	1	6	1	8	
III. Total number of pro- perties inspected in the course of survey under the Act:	4	140	30	174	
Number found to be infested by:					
Common rat Major Minor	2	38	2	42	
IV. Total number of pro- perties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose	-	-	-	-	-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	(1) Local Autho- rity	(2) Dwelling Houses (incl. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (incl. Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	(5) Agricul- tural
V. Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections	260	318	78	656	
VI. Number of <u>infested properties</u> (in Sections II, III & IV) treated by the Local Authority	8	64	6	89	
VII. Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments	45	86	18	149	
VIII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of that Act: (a) Treatment (b) Structural Work	- -	- -	- -	- -	
IX. Number of cases in which default action was taken following issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	
X. Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	

RONALD N. SHARP.

Public Health Inspector.

No.	Name of the person or firm	Address	City	State	Remarks
1	J. H. Smith	123 Main St.	New York	N.Y.	Received \$100.00 from J. H. Smith on 1/1/1912.
2	W. J. Brown	456 Broadway	New York	N.Y.	Received \$50.00 from W. J. Brown on 1/15/1912.
3	The ABC Company	789 Third Ave.	New York	N.Y.	Received \$25.00 from The ABC Company on 2/1/1912.
4	John Doe	101 West 12th St.	New York	N.Y.	Received \$75.00 from John Doe on 2/15/1912.
5	The XYZ Corporation	234 Fifth Ave.	New York	N.Y.	Received \$150.00 from The XYZ Corporation on 3/1/1912.
6	Mary White	567 Park St.	New York	N.Y.	Received \$30.00 from Mary White on 3/15/1912.

